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DSDC DLA'S Central Design Activity

INDUSTRY

Systems Development Life Cycle

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Description and Objectives

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Description:

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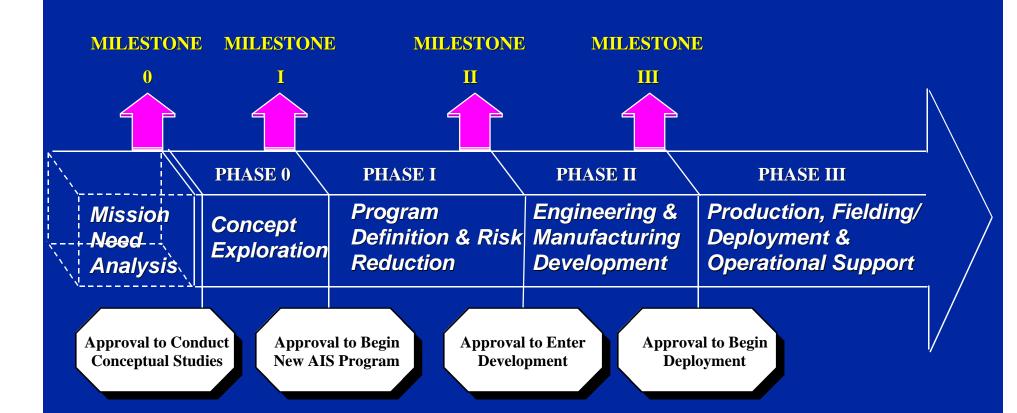
This course provides an overview of the life cycle for developing/maintaining a software-intensive system based on such standards as the MIL-STD-498 Software Development and Documentation Standard and commercial standards replacing it.

Objectives:

- 1. Understand the purpose of life cycle standards such as MIL-STD-498 (and replacement standards) and the related DoD 5000 series policies
- 2. Review the effect of the policies and standards on DLA's systems development life cycle.
- 3. Explore tailoring options for DLA software development projects



SYSTEMS Life Cycle







SOFTWARE Life Cycle

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GRAND DESIGN - a "once through, do each step once" strategy. Simplistically: determine user needs, define requirements, design the system, implement the system, test, fix, and deliver.

INCREMENTAL - determines user needs and defines the system requirements, then performs the rest of the development in a sequence of builds.

EVOLUTIONARY - also develops system in builds, but differs from *Incremental* in acknowledging that the user need is not fully understood and all requirements cannot be defined up front, then are refined in each succeeding build.

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Sample Risk Analysis for Determining Appropriate Life Cycle Strategy

GRAND DESIGN		INCREMENTAL		EVOLUTIONARY	
Risk Item Reasons against this strategy	Risk Level	Risk Item Reasons against this strategy	Risk Level	Risk Item Reasons against this strategy	Risk Level
 Requirements are not well understood System too large to do all at once Rapid changes in mission technology anticipatedmay change the requirements Limited staff or budget available now 	H M H M	 Requirements are not well understood User prefers all capabilities at first delivery Rapid changes in mission technology anticipatedmay change the requirements 	H M H	User prefers all capabilities at first delivery	М
Opportunity Item Reasons to use this strategy	Opp. Level	Opportunity Item Reasons to use this strategy	Opp. Level	Opportunity Item Reasons to use this strategy	Opp. Level
User prefers all capabilities at first delivery User prefers to phase out old system all at once	M L	 Early capability is needed System breaks naturally into increments Funding/staffing will be incremental 	H M H	 Early capability is needed System breaks naturally into increments Funding/staffing will be incremental User feedback and monitoring of technology changes is needed to understand full requirements 	H M H
	DECISION: USE THIS STR				GY





Needs addressed by MIL-STD-498

- **√** Improve compatibility with non-waterfall development methods
- **√** Decrease dependence on formal reviews and audits
- **√** Decrease emphasis on preparing hard-copy documents
- **√** Improve compatibility with CASE tools
- **√** Clarify distinction between requirements and design



MIL-STD-498 and the CMM

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Najor activities in MIL-STD-498 correspond to many project-level activities in the Capability Maturity Model (CMM) Levels 2 & 3

√ Both tell <u>what</u>, not <u>how</u>





MIL-STD 498 Activities

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There are 19 Major MIL-STD-498 activities

Some of these are:

- 1. Project Planning & Oversight
- 2. Establishing a software development environment
- 5. Software Requirements analysis
- 6. Software Design
- 14. Software configuration management
- 15. Software quality assurance
- 18. Joint technical and management reviews
- 19. Other activities
 - a. Risk management
 - b. Security and privacy
 - c. Subcontractor management





MIL-STD-498 DIDs by Type

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PLANS

SDP S/W Development Plan

SIP S/W Installation Plan

STrP S/W Transition Plan

CONCEPT/REQUIREMENTS

OCD Operational Concept Description

SSS System/Subsystem Specification

SRS S/W Requirements Specification

IRS Interface Requirements Specification

DESIGN

SSDD System/Subsystem Design Description

SDD S/W Design Description

IDD Interface Design Description

DBDD Database Design Description







MIL-STD-498 DIDs Cont'd

INDUSTRY

TEST

STP S/W Test Plan

STD S/W Test Description

STR S/W Test Report

USER/OPERATOR

SUM S/W User Manual

SIOM S/W Input/Output Manual

SCOM S/W Center Operator Manual

COM Computer Operator Manual

<u>SUPPORT</u>

SVD S/W Version Description

SPS S/W Product Specification

FSM Firmware Support Manual

CPM Computer Programming Manual



Data Item Descriptions (DIDs)

- **♦** Are checklists of information
- **√** Are tailorable to project needs and/or Customer's preference
- **√** Provide requirements traceability
- **√** Aid in proving requirements have been met (Qualified)
- **→** Are deliverable if ordered by Customer

Requirements Traceability

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√ System/software requirements must be traced through each phase of the life cycle (from requirements development through test)

√ Backward traceability to the SSS is mandatory

√ Forward requirements traceability from the SSS is optional (expensive, but valuable)



Joint Reviews

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√ More frequent, smaller, more limited in scope

GOAL: To find and fix problems through informal, conversational, technical communication between the acquirer organization and the development organization using the natural work products of the development effort.

↑ Aligns with DoD 5000 Policy's Integrated Product Team (IPT) approach

Requirements Qualification

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Qualification methods to ensure that requirements have been met (SSS Section 4):

- **√** Demonstration
- **√** Test
- **√** Analysis
- **√** Inspection
- **√** Special qualification methods